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organizations. The hope is expressed that a permanent bureau may soon be established in Europe to carry on the work during the intervals between meetings.

... In the monthly letter of a Pittsburgh, Pa., bank there is an interesting discussion of military expenditures, to which Mr. George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, calls attention. It shows how much headway the economic argument is making among business men. After speaking of some of the loans in prospect by European governments, the letter says:

"Both France and Germany have engaged to spend immense sums for extraordinary additions to 'national defense,' as an outcome of developments early last year in connection with the Balkan war. It will be recalled that the German government imposed a special tax upon wealth . . . and this was followed by a burst of military fervor on the part of France, during which the French people voted an increase in the term of enforced service in the army, and for additional forts and armaments. The result is that the Finance Minister has proposed a law imposing a new tax upon wealth (not income) in order to meet the increased cost of militarism."

The letter continues by quoting from Col. Samuel H. Church, of the Pennsylvania System, and tabulates figures on the cost of war preparation in the ten principal nations, collected by Colonel Church. To his inquiry of Frenchmen concerning the reason for high prices abroad, they replied, without hesitation, "that the rise in prices, not only in Paris, but throughout Europe, was due to the extra war taxes prevailing everywhere. For example, every soul in the population of France, young and old, and both sexes included, is required to pay on the average \$7 a year for the maintenance of the army and navy, and this does not include pensions." In conclusion, it is stated that

"Altogether apart from the ethical side of the question, it must be obvious to all thinking persons that such huge burdens impair the economic efficiency of nations; and, if effect is carefully traced back to cause, will be found largely responsible for the social unrest in Europe."

... On April 3 and 4 the American Academy of Political and Social Science held an important national conference in Philadelphia, in which the Mexican situation, the present status of the Monroe Doctrine, and the relations between the United States and other countries were the chief subjects under consideration. On the list of speakers were Prof. L. S. Rowe, Hon. James L. Slayden, W. Morgan Shuster, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, Prof. S. N. Patten, and Rear Admiral Chester.

... The sub-executive committee of the American Peace Centenary Committee, at a meeting April 16 in New York, made several important decisions involving the expenditure of over one million dollars. Three memorial statues have been provided for—to President Lincoln, in London; Francis Parkman, in Ottawa, Canada, and Queen Victoria, in Washington, D. C. In connection with the memorial to Queen Victoria it is proposed to create an endowment fund of \$200,000 to further the education and welfare of women all over the world. A fund was established to provide for the interchange of visits of newspapermen of different countries. A memorial in the city of Ghent was also voted, and \$10,000 for prizes for poems, essays, and hymns commemorating the centenary of peace. The committee met again in April for the further development of its plans.

... The Church Peace Union on April 20 announced the opening of a prize contest to ministers of any denomination for a monograph, of from 10,000 to 20,000 words in length, on any phase of the subject of international peace of a character adapted for world circulation, the amount of the prize to be \$1,000. Prizes for essays on the same topic to be written by theological students are also offered, essays not to exceed 5,000 words in length. There are three prizes offered of \$500, \$300, and \$200. To young men and women and Sunday School pupils, \$3,000 in prizes are also offered for essays on peace.

... On April 2 Secretary Bryan appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to urge that arbitration treaties be drawn to run indefinitely, instead of being negotiated for periods of five years, as at present. In renewing the expired treaties the Secretary of State desires that they be put in force until one of the nations signing expresses the wish to have the treaty terminated. He said he wished the presumption to be in favor of continuing rather than of ending.

... The obligatory treaty between Denmark and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th of February, was passed unanimously by both houses of the Danish Parliament and ratified by the King of Denmark on March 7. Newspaper reports, stating that the treaty had failed of ratification by Denmark, were misleading, and Minister Brun hastened to correct the error, stating that the treaty was passed enthusiastically and that his country had always advocated unrestricted arbitration.

President Wilson has just named Oscar S. Straus as a member of the Permanent Hague Tribunal for a term of six years. Mr. Straus was appointed to this position by Mr. Roosevelt in 1902, and again in 1908, and will thus enter on his third term as a member. He has not yet been called to sit for the trial of any case. Mr. Straus is a most able jurist and diplomat, and eminently worthy of the appointment.

Field Department Notes.

Central-West Department.

During the past month Chicago pacifists have been glad to welcome the following well-known peace workers: Norman Angell, of London; Louis P. Lochner, secretary-elect of the Chicago Peace Society; Prof. Manley O. Hudson, secretary of the Missouri Peace Society; Edwin D. Mead and Albert G. Bryant, of the World Peace Foundation, and Mr. K. S. Inui, general secretary of the Japanese Association of America. Mr. Mead delivered two addresses before the Parent-Teacher Association and pupils of the Parker High and Elementary Schools on April 1.

The retiring department director has delivered the following addresses: April 1, Parker High and Elementary Schools; April 5, the Abraham Lincoln Center, Chicago; April 18, at the monthly meeting of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the British Empire, in the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago; April 18, at the annual Lexington Day banquet of the Illinois Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. He also

served as one of the judges in an oratorical contest at Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, on April 3.

On April 3 Mr. Lochner, the new local peace secretary, was elected secretary of the Chicago Committee on the Peace Centenary.

The oratorical contest at Garrett Biblical Institute, on April 3, was held under the auspices of the John Richard Lindgren Peace Fund of Northwestern University. President Abram W. Harris, of the university, presided. Five contestants participated, representing five theological seminaries—Garrett, McCormick, Evangelical Lutheran, University of Chicago, and Chicago. The first prize of \$75 was won by Fred W. Backemeyer, of the McCormick Theological Seminary; the second prize of \$40 was awarded Paul Hartzell Krauss, of the Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary, Chicago. The judges were Justice Orrin N. Carter, Justice James S. Baume, and Charles E. Beals. All the orations were of unusual excellence. President Stuart, of Garrett Institute, has stated that three of the men who competed in the preliminary local contest at Garrett also were commencement speakers, and thus three radical peace messages were delivered at the commencement.

Mr. Norman Angell's visit in Chicago was all too brief. Arriving on April 6, he dined with Miss Addams at Hull House, and was guest of honor of the Chicago Peace Society at its luncheon and fourth annual meeting at noon of the following day, April 7. In the evening he addressed the Press Club of Chicago.

The fourth annual meeting of the Chicago Peace Society, which was held at the Hotel Sherman on April 7, was a successful and inspiring occasion. In the absence of President Goddard, Vice-President Skinner presided. The new secretary, Mr. Lochner, was present, with Mrs. Lochner, and the retiring secretary extended the right hand of fellowship and turned over the seal of the society to him. Mr. Lochner responded in a brief but admirable address which captured the hearts of the members. Albert G. Bryant brought greetings from the World Peace Foundation. The reports of the secretary, treasurer, and auditor having been printed and distributed before the meeting, the reading of reports was dispensed with. Few changes in officers followed from the election. Edward M. Skinner felt obliged to lay down the office of vice-president, and Henry C. Morris was elected his successor. Mr. Skinner, however, remains on the executive committee. Hon. Ira Nelson Morris, Special Commissioner from the United States to Italy, was added to the executive committee, and Hon. J. M. Dickinson was elected an honorary vice-president. Mr. Angell's address held the closest attention of a delighted audience. Thus the Chicago Peace Society entered upon its fifth year in a most happy and promising manner.

On the 22d of April the Chicago peace office was moved from Room 1237 in the Stock Exchange Building, 30 North La Salle street, to Rooms 622-3 in the same building. The new office is much more commodious and cheerful. On the last day of April the retiring secretary turned over the office and the accounts to Mr. Lochner with every bill paid and a balance in the treasury. Mr. Beals, with his family, then left for New England, to make their home in Stoughton, Mass.

New England Department.

On Thursday evening, April 16, the first annual Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest under the auspices of the Massachusetts Peace Society was held at Jordan Hall, Boston. The first prize of \$100 was won by Mr. Leo M. Murray, of Boston College, and the second prize of \$75 was won by Mr. Wilfred F. Kelley, of Tufts College. The other contestants were: Irving B. Lincoln, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, and Mr. Merritt Y. Hughes, of Boston University. The winner of the first prize, Mr. Murray, will go to New York on May 1 to compete in the North Atlantic Group Contest, where contestants for the final contest at Lake Mohonk are chosen.

In preparation for the State Convention in Springfield, May 4 and 5, the office of the Massachusetts Peace Society has sent invitations and programs to members of the society, a thousand ministers, presidents of boards of trade, Women's Christian Temperance Unions, labor organizations, women's clubs, and granges. There has been much newspaper publicity and interest in the convention, and it will doubtless be the means of arousing a deep and widespread enthusiasm in the great movement for peace and arbitration in Massachusetts. Hon. Samuel W. McCall and Hon. Joseph Walker will be the principal speakers at the mass meeting on Monday night.

During the month Mrs. Mead has been active in speaking before chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution and other associations. Dr. Tryon has given lectures in Brockton, Portsmouth, N. H., and in Boston.

Mr. James E. Campion, of Boston, has written and published a world peace song. "Let Arbitration be our Song and Justice be our Plea" is the keynote. The music is on sale at the office of the Massachusetts Peace Society.

To emphasize the sentiment of the peace societies in New England, Dr. Tryon, as director of the New England Department of the American Peace Society, sent a telegram to President Wilson expressing sincere approval of the attitude of the President on the Panama tolls question. Dr. Tryon also voiced the strong feeling of the peace societies by sending telegrams to the President and Congressmen, and by press articles, on the lamentable situation in Mexican affairs. By authority of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Peace Society, he sent to the President, the Department of State, and to Senator Lodge the following telegram:

"The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Peace Society hopes that mediation, now offered and accepted, will result in averting actual war and will ensure restoration of friendly relations with Mexico."

The Rhode Island Peace Society was reorganized on April 3 under the name of "The Rhode Island and Providence Plantations Peace Society." The new constitution which had been prepared by the reorganization committee was presented by Dr. James L. Tryon, director of the New England Department of the American Peace Society, through whose energetic efforts, in co-operation with President Sisson and Hon. Frederick H. Jackson, the reorganization of the society was effected. The officers were chosen as follows: President, Charles Sisson;

secretary, Frederick H. Jackson; recording secretary, Robert P. Gifford; treasurer, Willis H. White, and a list of sixty-four distinguished men and women of Rhode Island as vice-presidents. The new society will be a part of the American Peace Society, and hopes to do active work in the cause of peace.

Department of New York and New Jersey.

The director of this department, Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, has spent several days during April in field work in the State of New York. He was able to accomplish the organization in Auburn of a society, with Hon. William Collier, former Minister to Spain, as president; Thomas M. Osborn, vice-president, and W. S. Ewell, secretary. In Syracuse a beginning was made by organizing a committee, with Rev. Michael Clune as chairman, and it is hoped soon to have there a strong society, with Hon. Horace White, former governor of the State, as president. Dr. Dutton spoke, on April 14, at Poughkeepsie, at a meeting of the Poughkeepsie Peace Society, of which Prof. J. C. Bracq is president and Edward F. Carey secretary. Other speakers at this meeting were Rabbi Wise and Madame Grouitch, of Servia.

South Atlantic States Department.

The Georgia Peace Society held a meeting in the Piedmont Hotel, April 24. Rev. John E. White, D. D., presided, and introduced Arthur D. Call, of Washington, who delivered an able address on the futility and folly of war. At the close of the address the following resolutions, introduced by J. J. Hall, were unanimously passed:

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

The Georgia Peace Society expresses its fullest confidence in the present administration of the United States, and assures the President and his Cabinet of its faith and hope that they may yet solve the present distressing problem facing us in Mexico without recourse to the horrors of international war.

PEACE DAY.

We believe that the unfortunate situation in our sister nation to the south makes an unquestioned appeal to the friends of peace to observe with special emphasis the fifteenth anniversary of the opening of the First Hague Conference, on the 18th of May, 1899. We call upon the churches, schools, women's clubs, and kindred organizations of the State of Georgia to observe with appropriate exercises the anniversary of this most important international event.

Dr. J. J. Hall was elected representative director from the Georgia Peace Society, and will attend the annual meeting at Washington. The visit of the executive director, Arthur D. Call, has been greatly appreciated.

"If it is true that international obligations, the interdependence of finance and commerce, are all so intricate that an injury done to one great nation reacts on all the markets and nations, so that it is not worth the while of any great civilized people to fight a successful war against a civilized neighbor, surely public opinion about the efficacy of war must in the long run undergo a change. When men realize that a conquered enemy means a ruined customer, and that a ruined customer means a dead loss to the conqueror, will they desire conquest?"—Viscount ESHER (at the Sorbonne, Paris, March, 1914).

The Statue of Peace.

By Katrina Trask

The Daughter of Tradition—that fair Maid
Called, falsely, by the splendid name of Peace—
Still haunts the Land in marble and in bronze;
Her graceful garments fall in quiet folds,
Enriched with leaves of laurel at the hem:
Before the fevered eyes of baffled men,
In the mad struggle of a frenzied world,
She holds a futile olive-branch—and smiles:
Her sweetly placid lips would seem to say,
"Peace dwells apart, safe-sheltered from the storm."

O Sculptor of the Future, bring to us
The larger mind, endowed with power to see
Behind the veil the Vision of the Truth!
The conscious marble waits your quickening hand!
Show forth the true embodiment of Peace!

Peace is no limp and pallid Negative!
Peace is the living Positive of God!
Her life abundant is unending work;
Her course is ceaseless movement to the stars!

Make her a noble woman, brave to dare;
In every line of figure and of face
Chisel bold strokes of action and of strength;
Her mission is to master—not to yield;
Her destined duty to wage constant war
On Sin and Evil through the mortal years:
Not with the ancient weapons of the world—
But with the white flame of her valiant Soul!

Carve on her dauntless lips a lofty scorn
Of brutal practices employed by men
Who stoop to bloodshed and to cruel fight,
Like savage beasts that rend and tear their prey;
Poise her proud head as one who would not bend
To passing gusts of passion and revenge;
Fashion her hands outstretched to help mankind;
Create new harmonies where discords jar;
Blow back her storm-tossed garments in the wind.
She stays not for the sunshine—she goes forth
Though tempests roar and threatening thunders roll;
She knows no fear to die—no fear to live.

Peace is a Spirit-Warrior! She strives
With unseen forces, fiercer to subdue
Than marshaled hosts equipped with armaments;
And when she conquers 'tis immortal gain;
Hers is no transient triumph of the hour;
Her conquest is the victory supreme.
The Victory of Spirit over flesh.

Crown her, O Master, with the crown of crowns,
And show her mighty in the might of God!

(The above poem, by Mrs. Spencer Trask, has been inspired by the proposed presentation by the United States of a statue of Peace to the Peace Palace at The Hague, now awaiting an appropriation by Congress and the choice of a sculptor.)—*New York Times*.

Hon. Seth Low on the Repeal Bill.

The following letter was sent by Hon. Seth Low to the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals when the repeal bill was under consideration:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

In 1909 I took part in the tercentenary celebration of the discovery of Lake Champlain. In connection with this celebration I had occasion to read more or less about this great discoverer. Among his other voyages he visited in the year 1600 or thereabouts the Isthmus of Panama. In his account of this voyage he urged the